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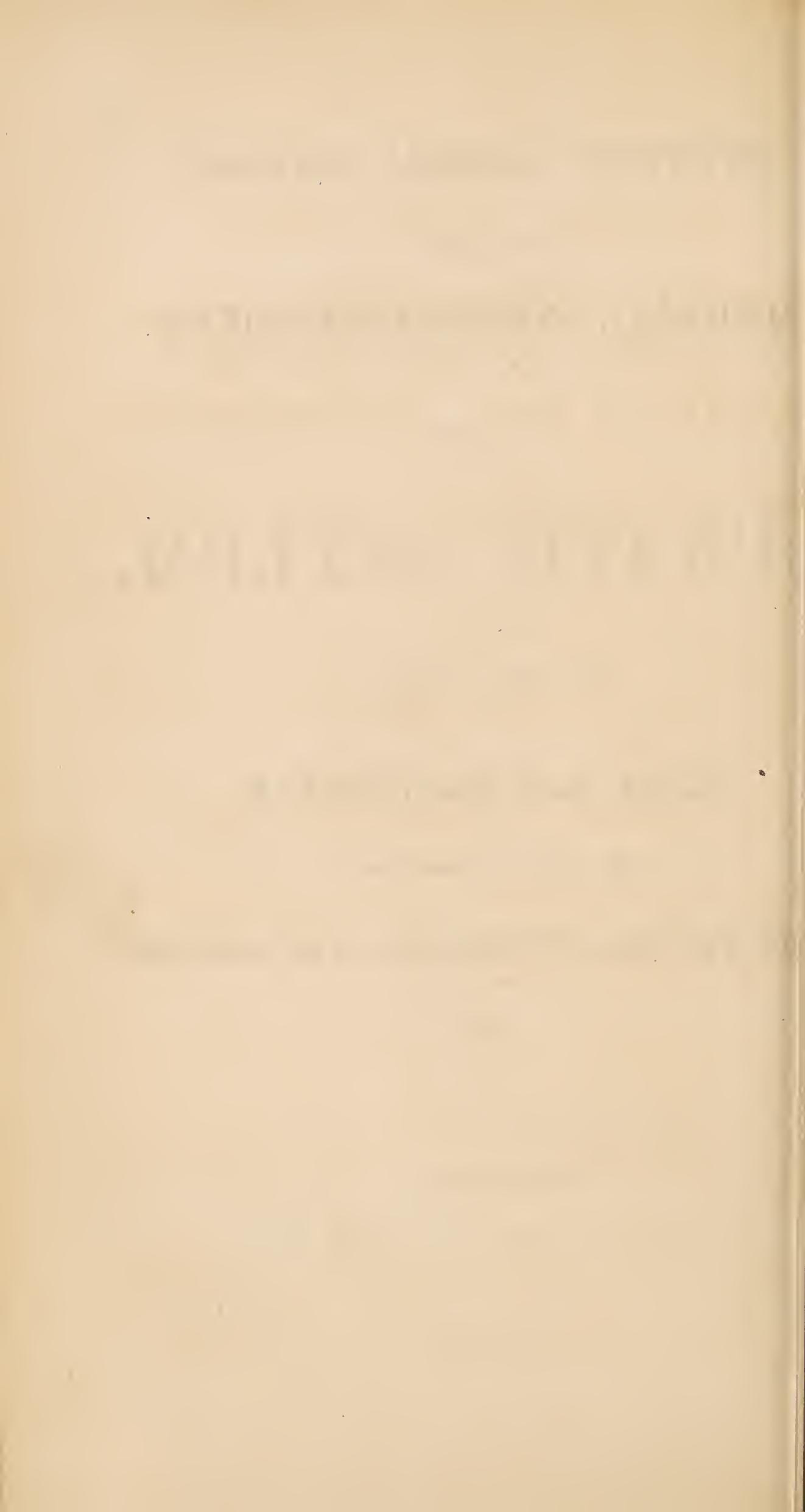
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,
AND FOR THE BOROUGHS OF
UCH WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, AND OSWESTRY.

1851.

SHREWSBURY:

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MDCCCLII.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FOR THE COUNTIES OF SALOP AND MONTGOMERY AND THE ASSOCIATED BOROUGHS OF MUCH WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, AND OSWESTRY.

ON the 1st of January, 1851, the number of Patients in the Asylum was 195. Of those, 95 were Males and 100 were Females. In the course of the year, 48 Males and 51 Females were admitted; 16 Males and 22 Females were discharged Recovered; 3 Males and 5 Females were discharged Relieved; 2 Males were discharged Unimproved; 19 Males and 11 Females died; and 103 Males and 113 Females remain.

The average number of Patients resident during the year 1851, was 212.44: viz.—103.87 Males, and 108.57 Females.

Among the admissions in the course of the year are enumerated the cases of 13 individuals: viz.—5 Males and 8 Females who had previously been inmates of the Institution, and after having been discharged Recovered, had been absent for periods varying from a few weeks to 28 months.

In every one of these cases, the indications of constitutional debility are very evident. One is an instance of the 3rd attack; another of the 5th; two of the 6th; and one of the 8th; and with only one exception, in which the symptoms of General Paralysis but too certainly foreshadow the fatal result, the remaining 8, which are cases of the second attack, are all of most uncertain character and prospect.

The proportion of Recoveries, with reference to the number of admissions in the course of the past year, is scarcely more than 38 per cent.; and this, in comparison with the experience of former years, is unusually small. It has been ascertained, however, that at least 2 of those individuals who were discharged Relieved, con-

to include them in the enumeration of Recoveries, the proportion will be more correctly stated as being about 40 per cent.

This annual comparison of Recoveries with Admissions, although customary, is by no means an accurate or satisfactory thing of itself, as exemplifying the results of treatment in Asylums. As is usual, a considerable proportion of the Patients discharged Recovered, (in the present instance, 13 out of 38) had not been admitted within the year; so that with returns floating over so wide a margin as this indicates, there can be no approximation to exactness in the course of a single twelvemonth. In future it would seem to be advisable to place the Recoveries on the same footing of comparison as the Deaths: viz.—with the average number of Patients resident during each year. The curability or permanency of the Malady depends on circumstances which are so various as to admit of no regular comparison; and consequently the returns of one year may differ very widely from those of another, inasmuch as a greater number of favourable or of unfavourable cases may have been admitted.

Looking over the seven years which have elapsed since the Institution was opened, it appears that the entire number of admissions has been 571, that 204 Patients have been discharged Recovered, and that 40 per cent. of these were Males, and 60 per cent. were Females.

The mortality of the year, 1851, was unusually large, without any special circumstances having occurred to account for this fact. Catarrhal Fever, indeed, prevailed upon two or three occasions, but its general character was so mild, that the supervention of fatal organic disease, which is so common an event in broken constitutions, was only noticed in two instances.

The per centage of Deaths upon the average number of Patients resident

in 1845	was	7;
„ 1846	„	14;
„ 1847	„	13.69;
„ 1848	„	12;
„ 1849	„	10.32;
„ 1850	„	11.29;
„ 1851	„	14.21.

The septennial average proportion of Deaths, as compared with the average number of individuals resident, is consequently 11.78 per cent.

The entire number of Deaths since the commencement of

The Institution, is 116; and of these 62 per cent. were Males, and 38 per cent. were Females.

Beyond the foregoing statistical details, the Medical Superintendent has little to say upon the present occasion respecting the general business of the Institution that has not been mentioned in his previous Reports. The chief practical suggestion which he deems it of importance to make, relates to the length of time which Patients are still detained at home or elsewhere, before being brought to the Asylum. Judging from his own experience, he does not hesitate to express his belief that a large proportion of those cases which are commonly accounted incurable, (the great bulk of the population in Asylums) have been rendered so by procrastination, for which, in the case of Pauper Lunatics, there now exists no reasonable excuse. A glance over one of the Tables, (No. 5.) at the end of this Report, or at the returns of Recoveries as compared with the duration of the Disease in any Asylum in the kingdom, would suffice to set this subject in a very clear light; but unfortunately the inducements to temporize, where the symptoms of the Malady are not such as to excite alarm or apprehension for the safety or convenience of other parties, are still too often allowed to interfere with the direct line of duty, which ought never to be lost sight of by those who happen to have the temporary care of an Insane Person: viz.—to place him *without delay* in a situation where his necessities can be properly attended to. Patients, however, are sometimes yet admitted in a state of such extreme exhaustion, as to render futile any attempt even to relieve their sufferings for a short time.

Every year's experience confirms what has been formerly stated respecting the general nature of those agencies which tend to produce the affection; and few observations are better warranted than that which was made some time ago by an incidental visitor,* who had never previously seen the interior of an Asylum, but whose sagacity very quickly enabled him to comprehend the general purport of the arrangements, and to detect the principle upon which they are founded.

"Distress being too generally the Disease, how simple it seems to make comfort the remedy!"

The terseness of this observation, is certainly not more remarkable than its truth; for unless the maxim it contains is constantly kept in view and never sacrificed to any consideration of mere temporary expediency, regret and disappointment will be inevitable in some way or other, and all unforeseen requirements

* Major Edwardes.

will thus most certainly give rise to the necessity for additional expenditure. To elucidate this remark, and to account for what may have been the cause of some dissatisfaction, whilst misunderstood, the Medical Superintendent deems it advisable to place the following statement before the Magistrates, so that no person who is interested in the matter, need be unacquainted with those circumstances which have given rise to the necessity for repeated enlargements of the Institution.

The Asylum was originally erected for the reception of 120 Patients of both Sexes; but the amount of space which it at first afforded for sleeping accommodation, would have sufficed for at least 170 tranquil and orderly persons. For this number, no more than 12 single Chambers were provided in the first instance for the separation of Noisy, Violent, and otherwise offensive Patients from those of an opposite character. The insufficiency of this proportion was repeatedly complained of by the Superintendent. On the 17th of January, 1846, an entry was made in his Journal, to the following effect, viz.—

“ If any doubt exist as to the expediency of the County of Salop forming a Union with any other district or districts, it would be well to consider whether such an aggregate number of Patients as is absolutely requisite for the accomplishment of all that is usually expected in a public Institution, is likely to be placed here under present circumstances; for if not, the Asylum must be conducted under great disadvantages. In its present state it is capable of containing 176 or 180 Patients; but in the means which it affords for the separate accommodation of the Noisy and Violent, and of those who are otherwise offensive, it is very seriously deficient. There may be some difference of opinion among practical men, respecting the most suitable proportion between the requisite number of single Bed Rooms and the amount of sleeping accommodation in Dormitories; but there can be no doubt whatever, that the present number of single Chambers is utterly inadequate to the necessities of even so small a number of Inmates as the Institution at present contains. (79.)”

This view of the case was corroborated by Dr. Turner and Mr. Campbell, the Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the Asylum on the 12th of February in 1846. Their entry of that date in the Visitors’ Book contains this passage:—“ We would suggest for the consideration of the Visiting Committee of Justices, the propriety of increasing the number of Single Rooms.” And again on the 28th of November in the same year, two other Commissioners in Lunacy, viz:—Mr. Procter and the late Dr Pritchard expressed themselves in the following terms.—“ At present the means of pro-

erily classifying the Patients are insufficient, and the number of Cells or Single Rooms are quite inadequate to the exigencies of the Asylum." At the last mentioned period, the number of inmates was 104.

These statements may afford some idea of the position in which the Visiting Justices found themselves placed with respect to the necessity of applying to the Court of Quarter Sessions for such a grant as would enable them to carry out a design for the improvement of the Institution, so as to render it capable of affording sufficient accommodation of the kind that was thus shown to be much required. By the execution of the plan here referred to, the number of single Chambers was increased from 12 to 54; and at the time when the new Building was ready for occupation, viz.—on the 1st of March, 1849, the number of Patients in the Asylum was 144. The proportion of single Chambers for their accommodation was consequently 37.5 per cent, or somewhat more than 1 in 3; and so long as this proportion was not materially departed from, no difficulty or inconvenience was experienced in the management of the Asylum on this account.

On the 14th of June, 1851, the number of Patients in the Asylum had increased to 223, and the proportion of single Rooms for their accommodation was consequently reduced from 37.5 per cent, to little more than 24 per cent.—At that period the Superintendent made the following Report.

"At this time there are 223 Patients in the Asylum, and two others out on trial as convalescent. The numbers of Males and Females are nearly equal. The extent of accommodation in Dormitories which the institution affords for those who can be fitly associated at night is comparatively large, and a considerable portion of it is still unoccupied; whilst very great inconvenience and detriment are occasioned by the want of more chambers for the use of those Patients whose habits require their separation from each other at night. The number of single chambers in the Asylum is 4: viz.—27 on each side. This does not amount to one fourth of the number of Patients at present in the Asylum, and the consequence is that in order to avoid disturbing the orderly and quiet Patients who are lodged in the front Dormitories, many more beds have to be made up in the Galleries of the new wing than it is desirable should be placed there, and the admission of almost every fresh Patient causes great difficulty and confusion."

The smallest proportion of space for single chambers which is usually thought advisable in Asylums is one third of the entire

amount of sleeping accommodation. This proportion would require the addition of about 20 single chambers to the number already available in order to afford proper accommodation for no more than the present number of inmates; but as there is reason to suppose that the necessities of the district may eventually require a still greater amount of accommodation than has hitherto been contemplated, it may be well, when this matter is taken into consideration, to make arrangements for providing at least twice as many single Rooms as I have here mentioned.

At a subsequent period, viz. on the 23rd of August, 1851, after the attention of the Visiting Justices had been particularly directed to this subject, and they had resolved to provide two additional suites of single chambers, but no more than ten for each sex, the Superintendent appended the following remarks to the statement just recited.

"The smallest proportion of space which it is deemed advisable to allot to single chambers is one third of the entire amount of sleeping Rooms. But there can be no doubt that as a general rule this minimum proportion will be found to be exceedingly inconvenient: for instance, there are in this Asylum at the present time 221 Patients, viz. 110 Males and 111 Females. Of this number 54 are accommodated in single chambers, and for want of more Rooms of this kind, 32 others who ought to be respectively provided with separate sleeping Rooms are obliged to be placed in four of the South Galleries, and in one of the Bath Rooms. If one third of the amount of sleeping Rooms were sufficient for single chambers, then 74, that is the present number (54) with the proposed additional 20 would serve to supply the present inhabitants of the Asylum. But the actual number now requiring such accommodation is 86, that is to say 12 more than the present and the proposed Building are designed to hold; whilst the adoption to its full extent of the suggestion which I made on the 4th of June last, would only afford 12 (that is 6 on each side) more single Rooms than are at present absolutely required. On the women's side, in fact the number would be no more than what are now needed."

On the 18th of September, 1851, the Asylum was visited by Mr. Campbell and Dr. Hume, Commissioners in Lunacy, who made an entry of their observation in the Visitors' Book from which the following is an extract.

"We have to day, in company with Mr. Haycock and the Medical Officer, examined the plans for the proposed New Wings, and inspected the site. We have made several suggestions, and Mr. Haycock has promised to remodel the plans and submit them to us forthwith. With respect to the propriety of making the proposed

In addition we have no hesitation in stating our opinion that they are much required."

Under the circumstances above mentioned only one course would appear to have been available; for the original arrangement of the Building could in no manner admit of being changed, so as to afford sufficient accommodation of the kind required by the conversion of a few large open Rooms into a number of single chambers.

The plan eventually decided upon will afford 26 single chambers in addition to those now in use; and so long as the inmates of the institution shall not much exceed their present number, it is probable that this arrangement will be very satisfactory.

Before concluding his observations on the general circumstances connected with the History of the institution since its commencement in 1845, the Medical Superintendent would take this opportunity of adverting particularly to one form of mental derangement which, although not usually recognised with sufficient distinctness in general practice, is yet of so serious a character, and so extensively prevalent, that a large proportion of the mortality in Asylums is attributable to it. In the seven years which have elapsed since this institution was opened, certainly not less than 25 per cent. of the Deaths have been due to this cause.

The approach of the Malady in the form referred to is generally insidious and slow, and its progress is often variable and irregular; although in no inconsiderable number of cases it is accompanied by symptoms which manifest the early existence of acute disease of the Brain. The occurrence of such symptoms is not unfrequently the first cause of suspicion on the part of the Patient's friends that anything serious is the matter with him, notwithstanding that changes of a more or less striking character in his conduct and habits may have been long previously noticed by them. In many instances these acute symptoms are not of long continuance, and then it is sometimes observed that strangers, or even the most intimate friends of the Patient, will suppose that he has actually recovered. Because he converses rationally on common subjects, and goes about any ordinary business in a sensible and correct manner, persons who are not familiar with these matters are apt to conclude that his mind has acquired its original soundness, and will very probably think that he ought no longer to be kept under control; whilst, in point of fact, the control to which he may have been subjected by the general regulations of an Asylum, has most probably been the main cause of those favourable *appearances* by which his friends are thus deceived. Beneath this agreeable surface, however, there are still to be perceived the signs of a malady which

sometimes, indeed, for longer or shorter periods, admits of a flattering truce, but never entirely relinquishes its career. Independent of any remaining mental infirmity which close observation will seldom fail to detect, and that sometimes under an almost peculiar *nonchalance* of manner which is exceedingly apt to put strangers off their guard, the impaired precision of speech, with the tremor of the lips when speaking, and of the tongue when protruded, however slight these indications may be, too surely denote the existence of that incurable affection which has received the name of "Progressive General Paralysis." In its early stages, this Malady is frequently associated with an irritable state of the Brain; and as the views of the Patient are for the most part excessively sanguine, it is particularly desirable that he should not be exposed to any avoidable causes of excitement or distress. The derangement, moreover, in the first instance, is frequently manifested more conspicuously by the blunted condition of the moral feelings, and in the consequent liability to incur the odium which attaches to unprincipled acts, than by any very prominent lesion of the intellect. Under these circumstances the course for the friends of such a person ought not to be a dubious one; and they should, indeed, be well content to prolong the period of his mental tranquillity by forbearing to disturb his seclusion.

Although he may at first have been restless and unsettled, or inordinately active in the prosecution of some favourite project, his apprehensions are not usually of an unhappy character, and his mind generally ceases at an early period to deal with realities. As the disease advances, and his organic energies gradually decline, his imagination supplies him with inexhaustible means of happiness, and would thereby seem almost to compensate for that abject state of lingering physical degradation under which he eventually sinks.

The Pathology of this remarkable affection can scarcely be said to have yet received its final elucidation, although there is little reason to doubt that the Malady depends essentially upon a permanently impaired state of the assimilative process in the Brain and Spinal Cord. This supposition has been frequently entertained, and various attempts have been made to obtain something like satisfactory proofs of its validity. Microscopic investigations have been said to throw some light on the subject by disclosing an altered condition of the ganglionic cells, and in thereby affording presumptive evidence of injury sustained in the central sources of animal and intellectual energy. That something happens to prevent the Cerebro-Spinal Neurine from receiving its due share of healthy arterial Blood can scarcely be doubted; and that the appearance of the structure should be affected by the consequent failure of its proper nutrition is highly probable. But the main point to be

decided is the constancy of the relation between the symptoms of General Paralysis, and this supposed atrophy of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The solution of this question has hitherto been surrounded by difficulties which have at length in a great measure been overcome; and very great credit is due to Dr Bucknill, the Superintendent of the Devonshire County Lunatic Asylum, for having devised a method which cannot fail to set the matter in a short time completely at rest. He determines the capacity of the Cranium by filling it with water, and by noting the amount of fluid required for this purpose. He compares the weight of this Water, with the actual weight of the Encephalon, apart from that of any effused fluid; and adding Sulphate of Magnesia to a quantity of Water in which the Brain is placed, until the organ is suspended between the top and bottom of the Solution, he next ascertains its specific gravity by testing it with the Hydrometer. In this way he is able to estimate the decrease of both absolute and specific weight which the organ may have sustained, and so far as his own observations have extended, they most decidedly tend to confirm the accuracy of the inference which had been previously drawn.

RICHARD OLIVER, M.D.

1. TABLE exhibiting the number of Patients in the Asylum, with the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year ended December 31st, 1851.

	Remaining January 1st, 1851.	Admitted.	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Relieved.	Discharged Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1851.
MALES.....	95	48	16	3	2	19	103
FEMALES	100	51	22	5	0	11	113
TOTAL.....	195	99	38	8	2	30	216

2. TABLE exhibiting the conditions of Celibacy, Marriage, and Widowhood of the Patients admitted during the year, 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	27	19	46
Married	17	23	40
Widowed	4	9	13

3. Table exhibiting the ages of the Patients admitted during the year ended December 31st, 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 & 15		1	1
... 15 & 20	2	2	4
... 20 & 25	1	3	4
... 25 & 30	6	5	11
... 30 & 35	7	7	14
... 35 & 40	9	5	14
... 40 & 45	10	8	18
... 45 & 50	3	6	9
... 50 & 55	5	4	9
... 55 & 60	4	5	9
... 60 & 65	1	2	3
... 65 & 70		2	2
... 70 & 75		1	1

4. TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Disease at the time of Admission in the whole of the Patients received during the year, 1851.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month ..		17	17	34
... 2 months ...		4	7	11
... 3 ,,, ...		5	2	7
.. 6 ,,, ...		3	7	10
... 9 ,,, ...		3	2	5
More than 1 year ...		6	5	11
... 2 years ...		5	4	9
... 3 ,,, ...		2	3	5
... 4 ,,, ..		1	1	2
... 5 ,,, ...		2	0	2
... 6 ,,, ...		0	1	1
... 8 ,,, ..		0	1	1
... 10 ,,, ...		0	1	1

5. TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Disease at the time of Admission in the Cases Discharged Recovered in the year 1851.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month ...		8	10	18
..... 2 months ...		0	3	3
..... 3 ,,, ...		1	2	3
..... 6 ,,, ...		2	2	4
..... 9 ,,, ...		1	2	3
More than 1 year ...		0	1	1
..... 2 years ...		2	0	2
..... 3 years ...		1	0	1
..... 4 ,,, ...		0	1	1
..... 5 ,,, ...		1	0	1
..... 6 ,,, ...		0	0	0
..... 7 ,,, ...		0	1	1

6. TABLE exhibiting the Occupations, or Stations, of the
Patients addmitted during the year 1851.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Blacksmith	1	Carpenter's Widow	1
Boat Builder	1	Confectioner	1
Bricklayer	1	Dressmaker	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Excise Officer's Widow ..	1
Carpenter.....	1	Farmer's Wife	1
Currier.....	1	,, Widow	1
Draper	1	Foundling Child	1
Farmers	3	Labourer's Wives.....	15
Fuller	1	Laundress.....	1
Game-keeper.....	1	Maltster's Wife.....	1
Horse-breaker	1	Miller's Wife.....	1
Labourers	20	Miner's Wife.....	1
Mason	1	,, Widow	1
Miners	4	Mining Engineer's Wife ...	1
Mining Engineer.....	1	Park-keeper's Wife	1
Pauper,(Imbecile and blind)	1	Pauper, (Imbecile)	1
Sawyer	1	Plumber & Glazier's Widow	1
Schoolmasters	2	Policeman's Widow	1
Shopkeeper	1	Prostitutes	2
Student	1	Publican's Widow	1
Surveyor	1	Schoolmistress	1
Traveller Commercial.. ..	1	Servants (Domestic).	10
Wheelwright.....	1	Shoemaker's Wife	1
		,, Widow	1
		Shopman's Widow's	
		Daughter	1
		Tailor's Wife.....	1
		Tallow Chandler's Widow	1

7. TABLE exhibiting the amount of Education in the cases admitted during the year 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated	6	2	8
Moderately educated ...	4	1	5
Can read and write ...	15	18	33
Can read only	8	24	42
Cannot read	5	6	11

8. TABLE exhibiting the Forms of the Malady in the Cases admitted during the year 1851.

	Males.	Female.	Total.
Mania	14	15	29
Monomania	5	11	16
Melancholia... ...	7	5	12
Dementia	22	20	42

9. TABLE exhibiting the number of Attacks suffered by the Patients admitted the during year 1851.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	8th.
Males ...	34	12	1	0	0	0	1
Female...	36	9	2	1	1	2	0
Total.....	70	21	3	1	1	2	1

10. TABLE exhibiting the supposed principal Causes of the
Malady in the cases admitted during the year 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Age and Poverty...	0	1	1
Anxiety from Crosses in Love ...	2	0	2
,, ,, pecuniary Losses	1	1	2
,, ,, and Intemperance	1	0	1
Climacteric Debility 	1	0	1
Constitutional Inheritance... ...	0	3	3
,, and shock from injuries	1	0	1
,, and Intemperance ...	3	0	3
,, and Poverty 	0	1	1
,, and Previous Attacks	1	0	1
Defective Developement 	0	1	1
Epilepsy 	5	4	9
Fever	1	1	2
Grief	1	3	4
Habit of Intemperance 	5	1	6
,, Parsimony	1	0	1
,, Prostitution	0	2	2
Hysteria	0	7	7
Imprisonment (Solitary?)	0	1	1
Injury of Head 	0	1	1
,, Spine	1	0	1
Poverty...	8	3	11
,, and Lactation	0	6	6
Previous Attacks	6	6	12
,, and Hysteria	0	1	1
,, and Intemperance	3	0	3
,, and Poverty 	2	5	7
Unknown	5	3	8

11. TABLE exhibiting the Causes of Death, Duration of the Mental Malady, and Periods of Residence in the Asylum, in the Cases which terminated fatally in the year 1851.

No. of Case.	Age.	Form of Disease.	Duration of Insanity.	Period of Residence.	Cause of Death.	
					MEN.	
340	54	Dementia	2 Years	16 Months	Encephalitis Chronic, resulting in Apoplexy	
266	39	Dementia	33 Months	33 Months	"	"
176	41	Dementia	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years	"	"
527	50	Dementia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	12 Days	"	Epilepsy, resulting in Phthisis
171	31	Dementia	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	4 Years	"	"
496	40	Dementia	Old	10 Weeks	"	Encephalitis
8	53	Dementia	16 Years	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	"	"
503	41	Dementia	9 Months	8 Months	"	Hypertrophy with Dilatation of Heart
222	45	Dementia	44 Months	3 Years	"	Paralysis General resulting in general Atrophy and Exhaustion
357	31	Dementia	19 Months	16 Months	"	
529	37	Dementia	5 Months	4 Months	"	
552	50	Dementia	9 Months	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Months	"	
531	49	Dementia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	1 Month	"	
344	61	Dementia	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Years	22 Months	"	
417	33	Dementia	16 Months	14 Months	"	
456	50	Dementia	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	6 Months	"	
221	32	Dementia	3 Years	3 Years	"	Acute Meningitis
454	42	Dementia	11 Years	8 Months	"	Complicated with Paraplegia depending on Local Disease of the Spinal Cord
273	23	Dementia		3 Years	"	Phthisis
						WOMEN.
501	43	Melancholy	11 Months	8 Months	Anœmia	
519	41	Dementia	5 Weeks	2 Weeks	Encephalitis Acute	
214	83	Dementia	8 Years	40 Months	Chronic resulting in Apoplexy	
331	46	Dementia	Old	2 Years	Epilepsy, resulting in Fever with Pneumonia	
474	60	Mania	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Months	10 Weeks	Fever (Catarrhal,) resulting in Pneumonia	
41	65	Mania	Old	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years	Hypertrophy, with Dilatation of Heart	
495	19	Dementia	6 Months	6 Months	Hysteria (Puerperal)	
381	47	Dementia	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years	14 Months	Paralysis, resulting in General Atrophy, &c.	
						Monteiro
						Xannas

AN ACCOUNT
OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED OR PAID
BY THE TREASURER,
OR OTHERWISE, ON ACCOUNT
OF THE
SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES,
AND WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, AND OSWESTRY
BOROUGHS LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1851.

RECEIPTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance due from Treasurer, January, 1st. 1851.		519 4 2
To Cash per Unions and Parishes for Maintenance, &c. of Patients		5144 11 3
Ditto per Salop County Treasurer for Patients chargeable to the County	100 19 0	127 1 0
Ditto Montgomery ditto for ditto	26 2 0}	
Carried forward...		5790 16 5

PAYMENTS.

BY SALARIES AND WAGES.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Medical Superintendent and Matron, (less charge for maintenance of family)	260	11	3			
Clerk	50	0	0			
Chaplain	40	0	0			
Steward	40	12	6			
Engineer	52	0	0			
Seven Male Attendants, £25 to £30	194	0	0			
Seven Female ditto, £10. 10s. to £12.....	80	18	0			
Cook and Laundress, £13 each	26	0	0			
Laundry and Kitchen Maids	15	19	0			
Gate Keeper.....	6	10	0			
Assistants.....	8	5	3			
Semstress	12	7	6			
Treasurer, (2 years).....	40	0	0			
Porter, &c.....	18	19	2			
 PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES.				846	2	8
Bread, Flour, and Oatmeal.....	509	13	8			
Butcher's Meat	508	5	3			
Butter and Cheese	262	7	3			
Grocery	326	2	0			
Beer and Ale	461	8	0			
Portatoes and other Vegetables	106	7	3			
Milk and Fresh Butter	51	10	3			
Wine and Spirits.....	33	3	6			
Fish, Fruit, Barm, Salt, &c.....	35	0	6			
Coals, Coke, and Cordwood	326	7	10			
Oil and Camphine	70	0	11			
Soap, Starch, Candles, &c.	61	13	9			
 CLOTHING AND BEDDING.				2752	0	2
Drapers	250	6	9			
Shoemakers and Leather	128	11	9			
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets....	16	3	0			
Woollen Clothing	39	8	3			
Tailor's and Upholster's Work, &c.....	26	4	0			
Waterproof Cloth, Flocks and Straw	18	9	3			
				470	3	0

By Amount brought forward.....	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				5790	16	5

MISCELLANEOUS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drugs and Instruments	79	13	8			
Books, Printing, Newspapers, &c.	79	4	6			
Mats, Carpeting, Brooms, and Baskets ...	44	8	0			
Tin Goods	19	12	10			
Earthenware	18	12	4			
Funerals and Carpentry	63	17	10			
Cartage, Postage, &c.	17	1	1			
Glazing and Glass	32	1	10			
Straw, Meal, Seeds, Plants, &c.	29	7	4			
Rates	5	8	0			
Ironmongery and Paints	79	7	2			
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Goods ..	12	7	6			
Lamps, &c.	5	17	6			
Retaking and Removal of Patients	7	17	9			
Letter Bag.....	2	2	0			
Sundry small Bills & Payments for the year	35	10	6			
				532	9	10
Charge to Counties for Repairs				268	13	7
Balance due from Treasurer, December 31st, 1851				921	7	2
				5790	16	5

Claims and Liabilities of the

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance per Treasurer	921	7	20			
Amount of Accounts delivered for Main- tenance, for the Quarter ended Decem- ber 31st, 1851		1314	5	67		
Arrears of former Accounts due from						
Clun.....	15	0	0			
Machynlleth.....	7	6	8			
Pool (Middle)	15	10	8			
Montgomery Parish.....	18	3	6			
Guilsfield	12	4	0			
Shifnal.....	47	12	4			
St. Alkmond.....	39	6	10			
Salop Borough.....	12	4	0			
	167	8	0			
	2403	0	8			

nstitution January 1st, 1852.

		£	s.	d.
By Salaries .....	.....	197	0	9
Claims from Tradesmen .....	.....	1227	4	6
Balance .....	.....	978	15	5
		2403	0	8

**REPAIRS ACCOUNT DEBITED TO THE
COUNTIES, &c.**

	£	s.	d.
Timber Merchant.....	64	15	7
Ironmonger	31	12	0
Bricks, Tiles, and Pipes	23	15	5
Stone, Gravel, &c. and breaking, for making Roads ...	30	5	11
Mr. J. Cadman.....	29	2	9
Flag Stones	9	19	6
Furnace, Cast Oven, Frames, Bars, &c	10	6	8
Castings for Chimney, and two Chimney Tops	6	9	1
Cartage of Bricks, Gravel, &c.....	18	16	5
Wages of Smith.....	21	10	9
Ditto Carpenter	11	5	0
Lime and Cement	7	4	4
Sundries	3	10	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	268	13	7

**QUANTITIES & PRICES OF PROVISIONS,
&c. RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1851.**

	£	s.	d.
Beef, Roasting 758 lbs. at 5d.	15	15	10
Boiling 23070 lbs. at 4d.	384	10	0
Mutton 5127 lbs. at 5d.	106	16	3
Other Meat 316 lbs. at 6d. to 6½d.	8	4	1
Suet 268 lbs. at 5d.	5	11	8
Flour 115 bushels at 29s. to 35s.	36	18	0
Bread 85906 lbs. at $\frac{7}{24}$ d.	462	6	9
Oatmeal 7 sacks, at 6s. 9d. to 8s.	10	8	10
Butter, Fresh 183 lbs. at 12d. to 15d.	10	10	8
Salt 4623 at 9½d. to 10d.	184	18	8
Cheese 3677 at 4½d. to 6d.	68	18	10
Milk, New 1113 quarts, at 2d.	9	5	6
Skimmed 9082 quarts, at $\frac{12}{14}$ d.	32	8	9
Sugar, Lump 310 lbs. at 6d. to 6½d.	7	16	1
Brown 5287 lbs. at 37s. to 41s. 6d.	95	0	5
Rice 1444 at 15s. 6d. to 24s.	10	10	0
Tea 313 lbs. at 3s. 5d. to 5s. 6d.	55	14	10
Coffee 1680 lbs. at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	101	5	4
Ale 1296 gallons, at 48s.	86	8	0
Beer 10584 gallons, at 27s.	396	18	0
Wine and Spirits	56	19	6
Potatoes and other Vegetables	91	16	11
Soap 2333 lbs. at 39s. to 46s.	44	1	0
Candles 326 lbs. 4¾d. to 1s.	13	1	7
Coals 459 tons, at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 8d.	266	16	5
Coke 21 tons, at 21s.	22	1	0

THOMAS EVEREST, Clerk of the Asylum.

Audited, FRANCIS HARRIES.

